## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula

where the variables have the following meanings:

 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

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 $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, [2,2-di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-1-hydrazino]- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyliminooxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylcarbonyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the corresponding carbon from a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;

 $R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -halogalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

 $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

 $R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

X is CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;

Y is O, S, or  $NR^{12}$ ;

 $R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

 $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^9$  or  $R^4$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^5$  and  $R^{12}$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position

$$\begin{array}{c}
R^{18} \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
O-Z
\end{array}$$
II

where

R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

Z is H or  $SO_2R_{17}SO_2R^{17}$ ;

 $R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

with the exception of

4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-di-methyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazol

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

2. (Currently Amended) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claims in claim 1, where the variables have the following meanings:

 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-amino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, [2,2-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-1-hydrazino]-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyliminooxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them

one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the corresponding carbon from a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;

 $R^6$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -halogalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

 $R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

X is CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;

Y is O, S, or NR<sup>12</sup>;

 $R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

 $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^9$  or  $R^4$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^5$  and  $R^{12}$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position

where

R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

Z is H or  $SO_2R_{17}SO_2R^{17}$ ;

 $R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

with the exception of

4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-di-methyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazol

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

- 3. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.
- 4. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl.

## 5.-7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

9. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

10. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen.

11. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen.

## 12. - 15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^9$  or  $R^4$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^5$  and  $R^{12}$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

## 17. - 20. (Cancelled)

- 21. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 or 2 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof, and auxiliaries conventionally used for the information of crop protection products.
- 22. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of the composition defined in claim 21, which comprises mixing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I or of the agriculturally useful salt thereof and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.
- 23. (Previously Presented) A method of controlling undesirable vegetation, which comprises allowing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 or 2 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof to act on plants, their environment and/or on seeds.
- 24. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I

where the variables have the following meanings:

 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halogalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyloxy or NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>8</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

X is O, S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;

Y is O, S, NR<sup>12</sup> or CO;

 $R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

 $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ; or

R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^{18} & & & \\
& & & \\
N & & \\
N & & \\
N & & & \\$$

where

 $R^{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

Z is H;

 $R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

25. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24 where the variables have the following meanings:

 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

 $R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

 $R^6$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -halogalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

 $R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

X is O, S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;

Y is O, S, NR<sup>12</sup> or CO;

 $R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

 $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ; or

R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position

where

R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

Z is H;

 $R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

 $R^{18}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

- 26. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.
- 27. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where

 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl.

28. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

- 29. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen.
- 30. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where

X is S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>.

31. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where

 $R^4$  is halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -

C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

 $R^4$  and  $R^9$  or  $R^4$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^5$  and  $R^{12}$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

- 32. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 24 or 25 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof, and auxiliaries conventionally used for the information of crop protection products.
- 33. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of the composition defined in claim 32, which comprises mixing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I or of the agriculturally useful salt thereof and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.

34. (Previously Presented) A method of controlling undesirable vegetation, which comprises allowing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 24 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof to act on plants, their environment and/or on seeds.

- 35. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in claim 2, where Z is  $SO_2R^{17}$ .
- 36. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in claim 2, where Z is hydrogen.